



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 12, 1909.

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT, BUREAU OF LABOR.
THE AGE OF CONSENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY.
AFTERMATH OF THE ROTARY DINNER.
GROWTH OF JAPANESE LAUNDRIES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 4

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

BY MARK TWAIN.

We have many good laws. They embody the wisdom and the common sense of all the ages. There is one very striking feature about these laws. Let me point them out. Among them:

1. There's not a law which says that if you consent to the robbery of your family the robber's crime is reduced to a mere impropriety by consent.

2. There is not a law which says that if you consent to the burning of your father's house the incendiary's crime is reduced to a mere impropriety by that consent.

3. There is not a law which says that if you consent to let a man starve your mother to death that man's crime is reduced to a mere impropriety by that consent.

4. There is not a law which says that if you consent to let an assassin cut your throat the assassin's crime is reduced to a mere impropriety by that consent.

The law sticks stubbornly to the position that robbers, incendiaries and murderers are criminals, no matter who are the victims, and it would not concede that they were criminals in a lesser degree in cases where you or your kin were the victims and you gave your personal consent.

But there is one crime which is more disastrous than all of these put together, more bitter, more cruel, more infamous, more shameful, more insupportable, more far-reaching in its crushing effects than all of those combined. And over the perpetrator of this one crime the law holds the protecting shield of its mercy and compassion.

A murder kills the body, but sets it free and ends its cares. It brings grief to the surviving kindred, but it is a grief which time can soften and even heal.

But this other crime, this crime of crimes, kills the mental and spiritual life of its victim but leaves its body to drag on and on, the symbol and sufferer of a living death, despised of kindred, forsaken of friends, and upon family and friends descends a blight of humiliation which time cannot remove, nor forgetfulness ease of its pain.

The law is stern with the assassin but gentle with the seducer; stern with the murderer of the body, but gentle with the murderer of all that can make life worth the living—honor, self-respect, the esteem of friends, the adoring worship of the sacred home circle, father, mother and the cradle mates of the earlier and innocent years.

You may drag down into the mud and into enduring misery and shame the trusting and ignorant young flower of this household, and crush the heart of every creature that loves it, and lives in the light of its presence. You may murder the spirit and consign to a living death and intolerable wretchedness all these—and if in certain cases you can prove consent, the law will not deal unkindly with you.

"Consent" necessarily argues previous persuasion. It indicates who the instigator of the trespass was—that is to say the offender in chief.

If a man and wife are drowned at sea and there is no proof as to which died first—the law in some European countries and in two of our states decides that it was the wife. She is the weaker vessel. It is usually so in the matter of seduction. She is young, inexperienced, foolish, trustful, persuadable, affectionate; she would harm no one herself and cannot see why anyone should wish to harm her, while as a rule the man is older and stronger than she is, and in every case without exception is a scoundrel.

The law protects him now; it seems to me it should protect her instead.

The Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, State of California

The LABOR CLARION has received the biennial report of the Bureau of Labor from the Commissioner's office. It is a book of 381 pages, replete with information of industrial statistics, child labor, oriental statistics, social statistics and laws of especial interest to the wage workers of California.

The bureau of labor was created in 1883. Its scope has grown so that it has been found impossible to conduct the work with the small force available. Legislative relief in this connection has been solicited from the legislature now in session. Besides gathering and preparing statistical data, inspecting factories and requiring observance of the laws which come under the jurisdiction of the bureau, the exercise of police powers to enforce legislation is necessary. With the present limited number of employees, this is practically impossible.

Hours of labor and wages paid in the large cities of California are carefully summarized. Particular attention is given to the situation of female employees in relation to working conditions. Such problems as transportation and communication, factory inspection, farm labor, opinions of farmers on the condition of farm labor, employment agencies, and organized labor are elaborately treated.

Child labor is a theme that the Bureau of Labor office is particularly interested in. There are tables showing the number of age and schooling certificates issued in the state, and other information deals with minors employed in stores and factories and permits issued by the juvenile court of San Francisco.

Nearly twenty pages treat the Asiatic question. The arrivals and departures are given for the two years ending September 30, 1908. The hours worked and wages received by Orientals tell eloquently of the menace to the white race. Two or three pages are devoted to the report on inspection of Japanese and Chinese stores and factories, and they show the condition of workrooms and the number and sex of employees.

The department of social statistics tell of the misdemeanors in California during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1907 and 1908. The felonies for the same periods are tabulated, and full information is given about juvenile crime and the burning question of divorce.

After describing the laws creating the bureau, the child labor law and the decisions of the Supreme Court in connection therewith are quoted. Space forbids more than passing reference to the laws on the statute books germane to the business of the bureau. Among them might be quoted the sanitation and ventilation of factories and workshops, employment agencies, regulation of hours of labor of druggists' employees, gathering of social statistics, compulsory education law, juvenile court law, employers' liability act, hours of labor on public work, crimes against children, and relation of masters and apprentices.

In the various states more attention is given, as time goes on, to the work of their bureaus of labor. It will readily be seen that the interests of the wage earners—their prosperity, health, and surroundings—are intertwined with the progress of the national life. The trade unions, therefore, want to see the bureaus aided in their industrial investigations.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY.

The developments in the extradition proceedings recently commenced and vindictively carried on by the Russian government in New York and Chicago justify the opposition made in 1893 to the ratification of the extradition treaty, under whose provisions the Russian government is acting.

More than fifteen years have passed since the promulgation of that treaty. Since then, the Russian people have been profoundly agitated by a revolutionary movement, unprecedented for patriotic heroism on the one side, and for hideous atrocities on the other—the governmental side.

During the two years succeeding the Czar's manifesto of October 30, 1905, granting to his people fundamental constitutional liberties, incomplete statistics of the Russian government itself show that eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-four persons were convicted of political offenses. Of these, two thousand seven hundred and seventeen were sentenced to death.

An official report of a committee of the Second Douma states that in the Lettish region "from August, 1906, on, the punishments assumed the character of veritable tortures, to wring 'confessions' from the prisoners, and then to deliver them to the field courts-martial. Where such 'confessions' could not be extracted, prisoners were shot or bayoneted without semblance of trial."

Out of this Lettish region came Jan Janoff Pouren, who has for over a year been, and still is, imprisoned in a New York jail upon the demand of the Czar, and Christian Rudowitz, whose extradition to Russia was ordered by a United States commissioner in Chicago, but was refused by the state department on the ground that the offenses charged were of a political character. In the Rudowitz case, as well as in that of Jan Pouren, common felonies were charged and extradition was demanded under false pretenses.

In both these cases the defense has been established, by documentary evidence and by the testimony of eye witnesses, that the alleged offenses, if ever committed, were acts of political warfare in the course of the revolutionary uprising of Russia. Even the evidence produced by the Russian government clearly indicates the political character of the offenses. The witnesses for the accused, with rare heroism, volunteered their testimony, though realizing that, in so doing, they were jeopardizing their liberty and life. In both cases the attorneys for the Russian government persistently attempted to wring from the witnesses on the stand such information about persons identified with the revolutionary cause, still in Russia, as would enable the Russian government to visit vengeance upon them. In the Rudowitz case one witness, Martin Juraw, was held by a judge for contempt of court, because he refused to divulge the names of such persons. If this is good law, it means that in the future it will be morally impossible for a Russian political refugee to offer any testimony proving the political character of his offense, inasmuch as every witness can be asked to name his associates in the revolutionary organization at home and thus be confronted with the alternative of becoming a traitor to his comrades or going to jail for contempt of court. The exemption contained in the treaty in favor of political refugees will become a dead letter.

These cases appear to be only the forerunners of a movement to kidnap in this country, and to hurry back to Russian torture chambers and Russian gallows large numbers of political refugees who had

escaped the knout, the rope and the bullet of Holy Russia. Thousands of these exiles in the United States are in imminent danger of becoming the victims of the Russian spies that now swarm over our country.

These refugees are people of limited means, living quietly in our midst by the proceeds of their honest toil. Left to their own resources they cannot successfully defend their liberty against the legal talent employed by the Russian government and paid with the fat fees from the Russian treasury. Their friends are too poor to raise the enormous expenses of a long series of court proceedings. In a contest of purses between them and the Russian treasury the latter will surely win.

While the treaty provides that no person shall be extradited for a political offense, there is no stipulation as to how the political character of the offense is to be established. There is no provision for a trial before a jury to pass upon the issue of fact. An inferior federal official, who need not even be learned in the law, becomes the judge, not only of the fact, but of the law, which, by reason of its international character, requires the largest learning and the broadest wisdom for its proper understanding. And our national honor and traditions are committed to the keeping of petty officials on whose judgment the lives of thousands are thus made to depend.

The practice under the treaty has now abundantly proved that it endangers, if it does not destroy, the safety of political refugees.

Are Americans willing to stand idly by while the time-honored right of political asylum is turned into a mockery by the Czar? Are our jails to be filled at his bidding? Are our courts to be turned into instruments of his tyranny, parts of his political secret service? Are the trembling victims to be handed over into his custody, even on our own soil, dragged to his dungeons with their nameless terrors, to his gallows and to his shambles? Shall we tamely become the cat paw for a government which has organized wholesale massacres of its own subjects, including defenseless women and children, which has sent to the wilds of Siberia scores of thousands without the formality of a trial; and which rests, not upon law, but upon brute force and drumhead court-martial? We, a nation born of righteous revolution, cherishing high ideals of liberty and civilization, ought not to play so pitiable a part!

We appeal to the American people! The land of Patrick Henry and Wendell Phillips will not, cannot, remain deaf to the cry of anguish rising from the tormented hearts of the Russian exiles. From one end of the country to the other there shall be heard the demand: Down with the Russian extradition treaty!

The Pouren Defense Conference of New York and affiliated Societies.

Political Refugee Defense League of Chicago with 312 affiliated branches in 28 States.

Labor Sketch at Pantages Empire Theatre.

Melbourne MacDowell, the great actor, is appearing this week at the Pantages Empire Theatre, supported by Virginia Drew Trescott, in a dramatic sketch entitled "A Man of the People." The story deals with the brave and earnest effort of a laboring man to cope with and settle a disastrous strike. He wins the battle, and also the love of the woman who owns and manages the steel works where the action of the piece occurs. The sentiment developed in the playlet has been endorsed by Samuel Gompers and other great men in the labor movement, and the appeal therein made for justice to the man of toil is clean-cut and effective. In addition to this feature, the show is big and attractive, and well worthy of attention. The Pantages Empire Theatre is gaining in popularity and public appreciation. Seats can always be reserved by advance phone, West 7140.

Latest Millinery for Men just in.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. ***

Men and Measures

August Seaman and his wife are collaborating on a literary effort. They expect to place their first book on the market before many years roll by. The name selected is: "The vicissitudes of a davenport."

In the debate in the House of Representatives on the proposal to build a collier at Mare Island this year, a motion prevailed to limit the cost so low that it was impossible to consider the question. The secretary of the navy estimated the cost at \$1,800,000. Private ship builders offered to build the vessel for \$800,000. Significant indeed was the last paragraph of the press dispatches of February 27th: "It was admitted that the bids of private builders were so low that they would be doing the work at a loss, thus proving that they are in a combination to prevent navy yard construction."

Frank I. Kelly, one of the charter members of the drug clerks, died on March 9th, aged thirty-four years. He was a native of San Francisco, and is survived by his wife and son. For years Mr. Kelly was pharmacist at the old City and County Hospital. The drug clerks were represented at the funeral last Thursday afternoon.

Governor Augustus Willson of Kentucky has the right idea. He pardoned the Herald Publishing Company of Louisville for an indictment in the Calloway and Trigg Circuit Courts, charging the paper with criminally libeling two officials. In his decision the Governor said: "If the courts don't put an end to the rule of crime in the counties in which the judge and the commonwealth's attorney are elected to uphold law and order, the only hope of permanent relief from such conditions is an enlightened public sentiment aroused by the press of the country, and instead of punishing the newspaper which makes a fight against such conditions, it should be regarded as fulfilling a duty."

After a hard fight, the legislature of the state of Washington failed to adopt the eight-hour bill for women. The vote stood 19 to 22. The trade union forces, as usual, were solid for the reform, and they say that "there is another day coming."

The legislators in Sacramento who have been delving into the cost of living have been doing a little fishing. They found that the local combine is in the habit of dumping fish into the bay to keep up prices. If they, the legislators, penetrated deeply into the matter, they would find that there are numerous ways of "fixing the market" in commercial life.

The *Voice of the Unemployed* is published in the interest of the men who are without work. Its object is good. It endeavors to impress upon the minds of men and women that the unemployed question is one of the big problems before the American people. It seems to the LABOR CLARION, however, to be a mistake to spend energy in belittling the efforts of the various organized bodies in dispensing relief. Many of the latter are sincere, and are doing excellent work. While of course they are inadequate to remedy affairs as they exist, yet there is bigger game ahead than unnecessary criticism.

The Denver Trade and Labor Assembly, after a referendum vote of affiliated unions, decided on February 28th to render ineligible for office in the assembly any person holding a political position.

George R. French, one of the organizers of the cigar makers, is in California. A few days ago he addressed the central bodies of Sacramento.

W. S. Lunsford, who is known in San Francisco printing circles, is a member of the Nevada assembly, having been elected from Reno. He is doing good work, and has adopted his bill to start a juvenile court. Mr. Lunsford was opposed by the leaders of the house, who favored a reform school in preference to a juvenile court.

Texas has created a bureau of labor and statistics and providing for the appointment of a labor commissioner. Louisiana passed such a law in 1900, but Texas has just fallen into line.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

At the executive board meeting of the League last Saturday night a communication from Assemblyman Harry Polsley, asking for information in reference to the intermarriage of Japanese and white women in this state, was received, and the secretary directed to furnish the data.

The Free Federation of Workmen, Porto Rico, wrote that in regular session that body had requested Emilio Chavinajo, Commissioner Resident in Washington, to do all in his individual power towards the passage or enactment of an exclusion law prohibiting the unrestricted influx of the peoples of Asia to the United States and her insular possessions.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen of North America, United Association Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of America, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International League and Bartenders of America, International Association Machinists, International Union Steam Engineers and the American Federation of Musicians, acknowledged receipt of the League's communication in reference to the extension of the work throughout the eastern states, and advised that the same would be brought to the attention of their several conventions which meet this year.

James D. Phelan, A. Ernest Knight of Montreal, Basil M. Watkins and Keneth Royal of Goldsboro, North Carolina, Arthur Crique of College City, Cal., and a large number of educational institutions requested information on the Asiatic question. They were all furnished with suitable replies.

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Stenographer, salary	\$15.00
H. S. Crocker, mimeograph supplies.....	1.75
Jas. D. Grahame, salary.....	20.00
A. E. Yoell, salary	35.00
Postage	4.50
Newspaper subscription25

CONTRIBUTIONS.

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Machine Hands, No. 715.....	.80
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Independent Laundry	2.50
Machinists, No. 68	10.00
H. A. Odell25
Brotherhood of Teamsters	45.00

NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of March are now due and payable at the office of the League, 815 Metropolis Bank Building.

The next regular meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League will take place Sunday, March 21st, in Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street. Delegates are earnestly requested to be present, and all interested friends are cordially invited to attend.

"What did you tell that man just now?" "I told him to hurry." "What right have you to tell him to hurry?" "I pay him to hurry." "What do you pay him?" "Two dollars a day." "Where do you get the money to pay him with?" "I sell bricks." "Who makes the bricks?" "He does." "How many bricks does he make?" "Twenty-four men can make 24,000 bricks a day." "Then, instead of you paying him, he pays you \$5 a day for standing around and telling him to hurry." "Well, but I own the machinery." "How did you get the machinery?" "Sold bricks and bought it." "Who made the bricks?" "Be quiet, can't you; you'll wake the folks up, and then they will make bricks for themselves."

THE "LABOR CLARION'S" FORUM.

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

VII. Is Socialism Permanent?

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that socialism would bring about all that is claimed for it by its most ardent advocates. Does anyone who has studied history imagine for a moment that our solution of the social problem will be satisfactory to the next generation? It does not matter how high our ideals may be or how perfect our system—the ideals and solutions for our day will be laughed at fifty years hence, just as we smile—aye and are ashamed—of the social and economic system of fifty years ago, when the system of slavery was quite generally accepted even among the very best and most sincere people of the times. So thoroughly did they believe in it that it was one of the occasions of the greatest civil war in history. But who is there to-day that believes that any man, no matter who he may be, has a right to enslave his fellow-men. It is true that even some of the churches believed it fifty years ago, and no one enjoys reminding us of this more to-day than does the socialist, even though he would have us repeat the mistake of advocating a social system which future generations will declare obsolete, if not worse.

It is quite generally admitted, even by the socialists, that socialism is not the ultimate ideal toward which we should strive. Many of the best informed among them say that socialism is simply a step toward philosophical anarchy, a system which would completely annihilate the law, and which to-day frankly declares that the law is the source of all evil,—standing at the opposite extreme of socialism, which would apply the law to society in all of its ramifications. If socialism is to be discarded and something better is to take its place some time in the future, why should the church stop short of anything that is not the highest and best? Why should it not stand for certain fundamental principles which are applicable to society in every generation and which were taught by Jesus Christ Himself? These principles are eternal and it is for these that the church must ever contend.

When the socialists have been accused of preaching "class consciousness" for instance, they tell us that they preach this doctrine in order to wipe out all class consciousness among men, so that they may assure the reign of the spirit of brotherhood. But why should the church preach class consciousness in order to bring about the high ideal for which it is contending? Is it not better to strike at once for the ultimate ideal toward which we all profess to be aiming? Every man knows that his ideals are constantly advancing. When he reaches the ideal of former days, already his conception of what he ought to be has gone far beyond. Indeed, we will never reach our best aspirations in this life. No matter how advanced our progress in this generation, we cannot legislate for the next. The labor question will never be settled until the last day's work is done and the church cannot afford to be sponsor for any system which may embarrass future generations, both inside and outside of the church.

The organizers of the International Brotherhood of Railroad Employees have been extremely active during the past few weeks in the districts along the Canadian border and have succeeded in organizing fourteen divisions of the International Railroad of Canada.

A party of ingenious bill-posters, who were in the act of posting an enormous playbill on the bows of the liner *Mauretania* shortly before her departure from New York to England on a recent voyage, were discovered and driven away by the crew, who were drawn to the side to rescue a man who had fallen overboard.

SOCIALISM, THE NEXT STEP IN SOCIAL PROGRESS.

BY E. L. REGUIN.

I agree with Brother Stelzle that there may be some better state of society beyond socialism. The reverend gentleman seems to think that philosophical anarchy is that final state. At least he credits the "best informed socialists" with that opinion. Who these "best informed socialists" are, Brother Stelzle refrains from telling us. If the reverend gentleman is an anarchist, however, it explains his inconsistencies.

Who but an apostle of confusion in ideas would write in one sentence about the "ultimate ideal toward which we all profess to be aiming," and then in the next two sentences write, "Every man knows that his ideals are constantly advancing"; "When he reaches the ideal of former days already conception of what ought to be is gone far beyond." Then, to add to the confusion of an "ultimate ideal" that is "constantly advancing," he speaks of the "eternal principles" of the church. The "ultimate ideals" and the "eternal principles" of the church mean only what we fallible human beings interpret them to mean. And the authorities and spokesmen of the church have interpreted these "ultimate" ideals and "eternal" principals in radically different ways during the centuries of the Christian era. So, for practical purposes (and Brother Stelzle insists that socialists shall be practical), we must admit that our ideals change from generation to generation; that the outlook of to-day is higher, broader and finer than that of yesterday, and to-morrow will record a new advance in both achievement and aspiration. Let the church stand for what is highest and best, and if it cannot agree upon any ultimate ideal, let it at least attack the real evils and patent wrongs that exist at present.

Brother Stelzle says that we laugh at the solutions of social questions made in the past. This I deny. There was a time when there was no religious liberty. Every man was obliged to be of the same faith as the state religion. Do we laugh because religious democracy has been established and the individual is able to choose his own form of worship? Do we spurn this solution to-day as ridiculous? There was a time that kings and tyrants held absolute political dominion. We have done away with that, and have established a political democracy. Do we regard the right of the people to make laws through representatives or directly as a worthless folly, or do we regard it as a stepping stone to greater progress? We do not smile at the emancipation of the slaves as a joke. It was a serious benefaction. Nor do I believe that it will seem ridiculous in the eyes of the future generations if we socialists emancipate the wage slaves and establish an industrial democracy in which each man will have the right to labor and the right to enjoy the full product of his labor.

A couple of weeks ago Brother Stelzle objected to the socialists of the United States because they did not stand for an "immediate practical" program. Now, with true inconsistency, he objects because socialism is not an "ultimate and final" program. Those who have read my previous articles know that socialism is a program for immediate practical realization, and that it aims to establish a system of collectively-owned industries that will be as permanent as the institution of private property in the means of wealth production has been. The forms by which these socially-owned industries will be administered will vary from time to time and from place to place. But so far, as has been shown, the concentration of wealth into the hands of great corporations makes imperative as the next step in social progress the taking over of the great trustified industries by the government and their operation for the benefit of the people.

One little correction of Brother Stelzle in con-

clusion. The socialists do not preach "class consciousness" "to wipe out all class consciousness." We preach "class consciousness" to make the working man realize the identity of their interest one with another, that they may act in industrial and political unity; that they get rid of all other classes so that there shall be in the nation only one class, the class of useful workers, and that that class consciousness shall be an industrial patriotism of a nation of workers that will admit no man to become a parasitic shirker.

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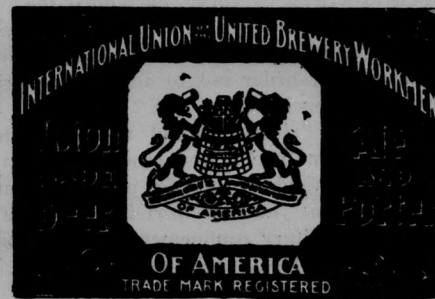
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WHY NOT STAND TOGETHER?

"United we stand, divided we fall" has long been a favorite motto with the spread-eagle orators of the United States.

Undoubtedly it is true that "in union there is strength."

Why not practice this as well as preach it?

Is not the success of the country dependent upon the success of each of the states?

Were New York threatened by a British invasion, would we not expect the citizens of California to help us out?

Then, why, when California is threatened by an invasion of the Japs, should New York not come to her assistance instead of virtually ordering her to grin and bear it because commercial interests in our metropolis or greedy missionaries demand that the Japs be catered to?

Why should the President of the United States presume to read a lecture to California, and why should he put forward the excuse that if the Californians persist in protecting themselves, the Japs will become irritated and peevish?

Well, what of that?

Are we afraid of a war with Japan? In her impoverished condition after the Russian war, Japan is in no shape to enter upon war with the United States. We should not play the part of a bully toward a vanquished neighbor, but we should not sacrifice all our national pride just to keep the Japs in good humor.

New York state would resent advice or command from California on matters purely local, why should he butt in when she is dealing with purely local conditions.

Moreover, if the Japs are so sensitive, so high-strung, why do they want to force themselves where they are not wanted? Why do they not stay at home and develop their own national resources?

If it be seriously proposed to further restrict immigration so as to keep out the Italians, the Slavs and the other European workingmen, who have proven themselves such apt students of American ways, that capital can no longer lead them by the nose as it will, then the Japs should also be kept out. They are less honest, less loyal than the Chinese, who are forbidden American naturalization. Because Japs and fads with certain busybodies, whose addled brains take ill-concealed sarcasm and contempt for flattery and admiration, is no reason why one sovereign state or a collection of states should insult another.—*The Labor Journal*, Rochester, N. Y.

WORST CRIME OF ALL.

"Call the jury for the next case," said the judge.

"May it please the court," said the prosecuting attorney, "the prisoner at bar is not entitled to a jury. He"—

"Why, even the orneriest chicken thief is entitled to a trial by jury," exclaimed the judge. "It is the inalienable right of every man charged with"—

"But this is a union man charged with having violated your order not to approach a strikebreaker with intent to influence him."

"What? Prisoner, stand up! You have committed a crime which is so much worse than murder, arson, infanticide, homicide, patricide, matricide, or fratricide that you have forfeited all right to a trial by jury. Solitary confinement for six months. Call the next case!"—*Lincoln Wagerworker*.

San Diego Typographical Union celebrated its twenty-second birthday on March 1st. A banquet enabled the friends and members of No. 221 to respond to a number of toasts. Editors, employers, a clergyman, the county assessor, and those active in the ranks, past and present, proved themselves able speakers. In the language of the *San Diego Sun*, "practically the entire membership of the union was there. With the printers sat their wives and sweethearts and several invited guests. No wine was served; but that did not make the dinner less enjoyable the union men, in fact, pointed with pride to the fact that it was such a banquet."

MITCHELL ON JUDICIAL INTERFERENCE

John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and who was sentenced to nine months in jail for contempt of court in the Bucks case, made a stirring address on unionism and judicial interference in labor struggles before an audience that packed the Manhattan Trade School, New York City, on January 11th. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League and was attended by fully a thousand people.

"Had I known," he said, "when I agreed to address you, that I was to be sentenced to imprisonment, I would not have made that promise. I suppose many would wish me to discuss the injunction proceedings and the learned judge's decision, but this is not the time and place for that."

"I shall in the future, however, give those who care to know, my impressions of that decision. It shall be given in temperate language. I shall now, as during all my life, preserve my dignity."

UNIONS THE ONLY PROTECTION.

Mr. Mitchell said the union was the only protection to the workers from the present industrial system. "An individual workingman before an employer today is like a rudderless ship in mid ocean," he said.

"This is the time for the working people of America to arise in their might and perfect their unions. I do not advise doing anything now that I would not have advised three weeks ago, six months ago and thirty years ago. Conditions have not changed, even though a few of us are going to jail."

"You'll not go to jail," shouted a man at the rear.

"I want the working people to put themselves in a position where they will not have to strike," continued the speaker. "The right to strike is the right to industrial freedom, but a weapon to be used when everything else fails. When all else has failed, then I say, strike, and strike hard!"

"And boycott," came a voice near the platform. It was from Alexander Jonas, one of the editors of the New York *Volkszeitung*. It was fully a minute before John Mitchell resumed his speech. He said:

"Yes, let every man spend his money where he pleases. No merchant has a claim on my money and I shall not buy any product that is unfair to union labor, and no agency in America can make me do it."

A burst of applause greeted this declaration of the sentenced unionist.

LIBERTY MUST BE MAINTAINED.

"My father chafed under slavery in this country," Mr. Mitchell continued, "and gave four years in the fight against it. I would be an unworthy son if I surrendered one iota of that heritage. I am going to maintain my liberty to speak, to write, to spend my money where I please, my liberty to refuse to buy products that I think are unfair to labor."

"They will be talking more about labor two months from now than ever before, and from this discussion good will come. You cannot stifle the voice of labor."

"There is some question about my right to talk on this question. Why, the poorest, most lowly person in Russia retains the right in that country to speak or print anything he wants to in praise of the czar, but the liberty guaranteed to the American in the constitution was not to say the things that please, but the things that do not please. If it did not give the liberty to criticize, what would the constitution mean?"

"Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell may go to jail, but the constitution will remain, and the right of free speech and criticism, too, and no group of people will be more loyal or more faithful to the constitution than the trade union men."

"In every crisis in our history, from the dumping of the tea into Boston harbor to the present day, the workingmen have been on the defense of the institutions of the government. These liberties we have inherited and they will not easily be surrendered at any cost. The only cost may be that a few of their leaders will be put to some inconvenience."

PRISONS WILL NOT STIFLE FREEDOM.

"Once they tried to stamp the shamrock out of

Ireland, but it came back thicker than ever. In our country, liberty is not going to be plucked out. The incarceration of a few men will not stamp it out. There are a great many men, maybe better than Mitchell, or Gompers, or Morrison, who will carry on the work when they are in jail."

"I've got a great deal to say about it, but at another time, and it will be heard by a larger audience than the one here tonight. There is a great audience on the outside—working men, working women and working children—whose eyes are turned this way, who are waiting to hear what is to be said about the sentence passed on their representatives. From the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is a vast audience waiting to hear what labor has to say about it."

"It will be told with dignity and in a manner that we hope will do credit to labor. We will maintain our dignity and go on in this struggle and contest that began centuries and centuries ago and is going onward and upward, leading men and women of today to a higher life."

Mr. Mitchell made a strong appeal to the union men to aid the Women's Trade Union League in organizing the working women of the city. He told of his experiences in organizing the miners and the hardships they encountered in the pioneer days of unionism.

"UNIONISM IS NOW FASHIONABLE."

"Unionism has become fashionable," he said, "and our leaders are now received in society. I got so that I can wear one of those waiters' suits and feel comfortable. Yet I do not let my environment unconsciously win me away from my first ideals."

"Some time ago criticism was passed against me because of my association with the Civic Federation. It was said that I was associating with millionaires and employers to the neglect of labor. I believe now as strongly as I ever did in the righteousness of labor's cause, and I guess that recent events prove this assertion."

The speaker said that he believed in woman's suffrage; in equal pay for men and women. He said that the employer believed in getting the most work for the least money, while the worker believed in getting the most money for the least work.

"The employers are organized," he said, "and manage to get the conditions they desire to impose upon the working people, and the workers, men and women, must also organize."

CONTRABAND CHINESE.

The labor legislation passed by the Australian government providing a penalty of \$500 against the owners of a steamer in which Chinese smugglers are found is having a salutary effect. On the arrival of the German steamer *Prinz Waldemar* in Sydney a few weeks ago it was ascertained that seven Chinese stowaways were discovered during the voyage. The stowaways, it is believed, boarded the vessel at Hongkong, in the hope that they would be successful in effecting a landing at Sydney. The usual search preparatory to sailing from Hongkong did not reveal the presence of the strangers, and on several subsequent searches being made at sea the suspicions of the officers were not aroused. In accordance with the new custom of the company, a search of an exhaustive character was made at Simpsonhafen, in German New Britain. All the passengers, as well as the members of the Chinese crew, were landed, and the *Prinz Waldemar* was handed over to a detachment of twenty native police, in charge of officials. For eight hours the examination proceeded, every portion of the vessel being thoroughly inspected, and much of the cargo removed and re-stowed. The seven men were eventually found in a deplorable condition, hidden among the coal in the bunkers. The privations through which they had passed had had a terrible effect upon them, and they appeared to be half starved. The wretched men were hauled out of their hiding places, and were handed over to the authorities to be dealt with. They will eventually be shipped back to Hongkong.

Thrust and Parry

"So the new Carmen's Union is ready to start. There is only one way to deal with these gentry; arrest them for conspiracy as soon as they begin operations. The union exemplifies the fact that those who kick at the orders of a superior whose bread they eat will grovel before an agitator who eats theirs. Thus it is in this unhappy city; no sooner does it begin to show signs of prosperity than the workingman begins to foster trouble. His expectation smothers his memory. He is so busy trying to heat his employer that he forgets that certain defeat means hunger and idleness. How many women want their husbands to strike? Very few. I have talked with many of them, and they all say justified or not a strike breeds nothing but privation in the home. These men should recall the late trouble, the soup kitchens, and the fact that while the rank and file are suffering, their leaders are leading very comfortable lives. It is not surprising that ignorance is engineered by knavery, but it is very surprising that even fools cannot recall the empty stomachs and empty pockets of so short a time since. However, the strike will come with its violence and bitterness. As to making 'concessions of a few dollars,' concession of any kind is a virtual backing down, and the employer who gives way deserves what he gets."—San Francisco *News Letter*.

The above characteristic effusion is in keeping with the policy of the paper. The writer would soon work his way up to the head of the Czar's censor staff, were he where he should reside—in Russia. The paragraph is based on the assumption that "men who eat the bread of a superior" should never "kick." Who pays the nickels to the salaries of the officials of the United Railroads, meets the interest on watered stock, and contributes to the 25 cents an hour schedule of the unfortunate employees? Those who patronize the cars—very largely composed of "inferior" beings, according to *News Letter* ethics! Unions will do their best to offset such low wages, and enable the carmen to have some voice in the number of hours to be worked. No one knows better than trade unionists what bad things strikes are, but there are some things worse. The *News Letter*, for instance.

"The results of the election of Taft are already manifest. Wheels of industry all over the country, which have long rusted in idleness, are beginning to turn. Every line of human activity has been accelerated to an almost unprecedented degree. Notices are posted everywhere announcing the starting of mills at full time which have been entirely shut down or running on reduced hours. Enormous orders which have been placed for months contingent upon the election of Taft have been released. The railroads of the United States have alone released such orders aggregating one quarter of a billion dollars for supplies and equipment."—Murray & Ready, Labor Agents, San Francisco, March 5, 1909.

Here are a few newspaper clippings in support of the statement:

Buffalo, March 2.—It is announced here that the Lackawanna Steel Company, one of the largest of the independents, will immediately put into effect a cut in salaries and wages. Men in the company's office will be cut 10 per cent. Hands in the mills who have been getting from 15 to 17 cents an hour will now receive 12 cents. The company ascribes the reduction not to general depression in the trade, but directly to the price war.

Chicago, March 4.—Five hundred iron ship builders and boilermakers employed by the Chicago Ship Building Company, South Chicago, went on strike yesterday against a 10 per cent cut in wages.

New York, March 5.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was a passenger on the steamer *Lusitania* which arrived to-day from Liverpool. Replying to questions about the

situation of the steel trade in the United States, Schwab said he thought 10 years more would see the production of steel in this country doubled. As to wages he said: "If steel prices go down it is but natural and almost inevitable that the price of labor should likewise fall."

New York, March 5.—It was learned to-day that the Eastern Pig Iron Association has practically agreed to reduce the wages of its workmen 10 per cent March 31st. Similar reductions, it is said, will be made later on the part of all blast furnaces in the country, and between 50,000 and 75,000 men will be affected.

Reading, Pa., March 6.—F. C. Sminck, president of the Reading Iron Company, to-day announced a reduction in wages in the different departments from 7½ to 15 per cent. The puddling basis will be at the rate of \$3.75 per ton. The former rate was \$4.50 a ton. Decline in the price of products of the firm was given as a reason.

Phoenixville, Pa., March 8.—A reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the employees of the Phoenix Iron Company went into effect to-day. About 3,000 men are affected.

"At last," said the poet who had ceased to commingle with the struggling push. "I am now in a position where I can rest on my laurels."

"Do you think," queried the privileged friend, "that you will be comfortable standing on your head?"

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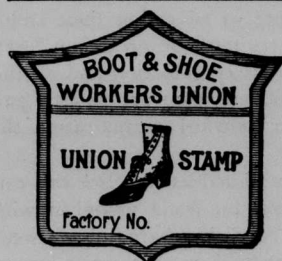
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He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple, let him alone. He that knows not and knows not that he knows not is a fool, shun him. He that knows and knows not that he knows is asleep, awaken him. But he that knows and knows that he knows is wise, follow him.—Grecian philosopher.

A reception is to be tendered Miss Margaret C. Daly, international organizer of the garment workers, in Labor Temple Hall on Saturday evening of next week, March 20th. The occasion and the program warrant a good attendance of friends of the labor movement.

According to Edward P. Moxey, the special banking investigator of the United States department of justice, thirty-three bankers of national repute have gone to prison in the last ten years. The list could be greatly augmented by including those who have escaped punishment by suicide or flight. Compared to other occupations this is not a very good showing for the so-called "better class" citizens.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific was celebrated last Saturday night, March 6th, in the hall on East street. Walter Macarthur presided, and Andrew Furuseth and Judge James G. Maguire delivered addresses appropriate to the occasion. The hall was crowded, and it is the wish of every trade unionist that the sailors may have very many "happy returns of the day."

Last Saturday night there was held a debate on the justice of the Wright decision in the Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell cases. The affirmative was taken by three students of the Berkeley high school, who contended that the decision was justified. The negative was upheld by the team from the Commercial evening high school, and the judges, among whom was W. Lane, assistant district attorney of Washington (D. C.), rendered an opinion that success lay with the debaters representing the negative side. In other words, they believed the sentence wrong, according to the showing made by the Commercial school students.

General Manager Black of the United Railroads declared to the supervisors' public utilities committee on March 3rd that the company would never agree to the proposed regulation that conductors refund fares or give checks to passengers kept waiting more than five minutes by tieups of cars. "A lot of our platform men are so dishonest," said Black, "they would give out half the checks given them and turn in the rest later as fares received." In earlier days these street railroad officials declared the platform men were all that could be desired—when they wanted to make a point against the former union employees. It's strange how arguments *pro* and *con* can be advanced to suit circumstances.

AFTERMATH OF THE ROTARY DINNER.

Readers will remember the famous "rotary dinner" in the St. Francis Hotel a few weeks ago, at which Charles M. Schwab, the steel millionaire, delivered, or rather repeated, his philippic against trade unions. The subject was congenial to the gentleman with bulging pockets. Rescued from one of the lounging rooms of St. Francis fame, his entry into the banquet hall of the "rotary club" was the signal of such applause that the celebrating institution appears to have joined the D. and O. collection, anyway, it seems to have ceased revolving, and is therefore not rotary.

As is frequently the case, there is an aftermath for the moralizer to consider. And it's the old story. Mr. Schwab described the magnificent possibilities of the metropolis set like a gem on the shore of the Pacific. Incidentally he told of the exactions of unions and unionism. He believed in paying a good man what he was worth, and thought that the freedom of trade (as exemplified by the trusts—steel and steel!) should not be disturbed by men combining to influence their surroundings, their wages or hours. Millionaire Schwab waxed eloquent, as became the occasion, with luxurious carpets, beautiful decorations, electric lights encased in many-colored globes, and dreamy music from an orchestra hidden among tropical plants, serving as first aids. There are so many good reasons why the American mechanic, struggling for a living wage on which to support his family, should be anathematized by the Schwabs, that the cheering was said to be deafening.

As if to pay penance, Mr. Schwab declared that, despite the restrictions imposed by the unionists, he had decided to invest several million dollars in San Francisco and extend the ship-building facilities of the port. The docks at the Union Iron Works and Hunter's Point were to come under the benign influence of men of capital unafraid of the terrors of unionism.

The large machine and ship repairing plants have had the usual example of "freedom" as practiced by a trust. They have been refused permission to use the docks, and we read that shops like Moore & Scott's are negotiating for Boole's facilities over in the Oakland creek. The careful observer reads that "the machinists of Oakland are considering the advisability of preparing legislation to have the state construct dry docks to accommodate shipping which is compelled to leave this port owing to the closing of the docks controlled by the steel trust."

What does this mean? Simply another case of history repeating itself. Schwab and his compatriots deplore the organization among men to enlarge in a minor way the opportunities to secure living conditions, despite the willingness of the unionists to keep open house for their fellows and have them all affiliate. On the other hand, the trusts immediately shut out competition, deny the use of needed facilities, install the terrors of the "closed shop" (something totally different to the "union shop") and cause the city to run the chance of losing thousands of dollars worth of work, with the alternative of coming to the terms of Schwab and his kind.

This is no idle picture. Its duplicates are to be found in every nook of American commercial life, and the painters, nine times out of ten, are loudest in their protests against the men who actually do the work and who naturally desire a little leisure for themselves and the chance of educating their children. "For these men there must be no unions," say the millionaires, "but for us combination and all the tricks and artifices of industrialism are proper, and naught should stop our onward march after the dollar."

It is a mystery how millionaires like Schwab can reconcile their expressions on trade unionism with their practices. If a "collective bargaining" were all they claim, it would still remain an advance beacon of progress, especially compared to the tactics of the trusts, with their denial of opportunity and crushing of competition.

GROWTH OF JAPANESE LAUNDRIES.

One of Oakland's trade unionists sends the LABOR CLARION clippings from the Oakland Tribune dealing with the increase of Asiatic laundry interests. Eight laundries advertise their places of business, and large two column "ads" under such heads as "Indisputable facts of an important question," and "The Japanese laundries doing very good work," are the best possible illustrations of the words forming the heading of this editorial. In order that readers may realize the gravity of the situation, for a situation is grave when a large number of Japanese laundries can flourish and one union white laundry has a more or less difficult time to forge ahead, we reproduce the advertisements:

"Taking advantage of the dull period, the Japanese laundries have overhauled their machinery, cleaned out the dry, washing and ironing rooms, arranged for the most competent help, and otherwise improved their already good service.

"One Japanese laundry manager in Oakland declares that his business in the past five or six months has increased over 100 per cent, and this spring he confidently believes will be beyond the expectations of the most hopeful stockholder in the concern.

"The manager of this laundry states that the good service and low prices have much to do with it. 'My service,' he added, 'was built up, not in a week, but by years of experience in my chosen line. I am careful to employ clean, educated and experienced persons, and while my prices are considered very reasonable by my patrons, I do not desire to charge less than such work costs. Am satisfied, though, with a reasonable profit on my investment and this profit goes right back into the business.'

"Those persons who have never tried the Japanese laundries will find their wants carefully and promptly attended to.

"They all have telephones that they answer when called promptly and speak good English. The order will receive immediate attention."—Oakland Tribune, February 23, 1909.

"So many well-meaning persons who have been criticising the Japanese upon our investigation, did so through their lack of true understanding of this question and being apprised of the conditions as they really exist, have admitted their mistake and changed their unfavorable opinion to one of praise and kindly feeling towards the Japanese.

"In the first place the real progressive merchants remain here, and as far as they know and hope will not consider a return to the land of their birth.

"Occasionally some of the laboring class of Japanese, as is the case with all nationalities, particularly at a time of financial stress, will go back to their own country, but this should not be taken as an indication of the desire of those who have made a fortune here to sell out and take the proceeds to Japan.

"One of the wealthiest Japanese in Alameda county has lived here for twenty-four years, and resents with emphasis the suggestion that he intends to return to his native country. He has built up a business that was in its infancy when he came here. He opened up a new industry and developed a section hitherto apparently good for nothing, and added to the wealth of those white people whose homes and business interests are adjacent to his property. He has reared a large family and educated it in this county, and wishes them to follow his advice and continue, after his death, the business he has prospered in.

"It is claimed that he has interested rich Japanese of the Nippon kingdom to invest their money in the United States, and personally has brought over to assist him in his enterprises many thousands of dollars. He is only one of many of the same spirit and are considered good people to have in any community. As to the working class, they like California and hope to stay here. They work for a fair wage and do not desire to undercut any one else, unless the other is demanding an exorbitant pay for what it is impossible to grant."—Oakland Tribune, February 25, 1909.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

Fashionable Berkeley Objects to Japanese.

The information that George Shima, the Japanese potato king, had purchased a handsome home at the corner of Parker and College avenues in the shades of classic Berkeley, has aroused the residents of that part of California. J. H. Harville, a wealthy broker, is very bitter, and blames ex-President Roosevelt for the infliction. Mrs. Joseph Buchinery threatens to sell her home, and deplores the rapidly-increasing number of Japanese who are invading the residence quarter. Mrs. A. P. Wilder's maid ventured the opinion that her mistress would probably move if Shima lived near. Professor W. A. Merrill was hesitant and diplomatic—he thought the "better class" of Japanese might not be so objectionable.

If the Japs are good enough to work in Berkeley homes, if they are worth patronizing because they are cheap, why shouldn't they live in the fashionable section—they have to live somewhere?

It is inconsistent to oppose exclusion laws and at the same time object to Japanese residents.

* * *

Concerning Tuberculosis.

At the session of the Tuberculosis Exhibits in Philadelphia on February 20th, the schools of the city were enlisted in the war upon the infection of children. Parents and teachers were instructed in the nature and preventability of the disease.

In the evening the audience was recruited from labor unions, and hundreds listened to the enlightening addresses pointing out what they can do collectively and individually to stamp out the plague.

Prevalence of tuberculosis in children, the reason for its frequency and the methods of prevention and cure were subjects dealt with. The entire session was given over to the study of the disease in its relation to children.

Harper's Weekly says:

"Another great victory is reported to have been won in the universal war against tuberculosis by a discovery of a new method of attack whereby the tuberculosis bacillus may be destroyed when it first makes its appearance in the blood of the infected person and before it has commenced its ravages upon the tissues of the lungs. Dr. Randle C. Rosenburgh, a noted biologist, who holds the chair of bacteriology at the Jefferson Medical College, has the honor of making this new discovery, but he has made no formal announcement or explanation of his theory and has merely confirmed some of its essential features when interrogated on the subject. The reason for this seeming reticence in discussing details is due to the doctor's high regard for medical conventionalities, which require that no authoritative statements or interviews be given to the press before an exhaustive treatise has been published in a medical journal, and such an article is shortly to appear.

"The proposed method for treating or rendering immune persons threatened with consumption is not entirely theoretical, for one hundred and fifty cases have been experimented upon and in not a single instance has a failure been recorded. The finding of the tuberculosis bacillus by Dr. Koch has made it possible to use that knowledge in developing Dr. Rosenburgh's new treatment, for the latter has learned that the germ invariably is found in the blood, long before the lungs or glands are attacked. The length of time that the bacilli circulate in the blood before settling in a particular place which can offer little resistance depends upon the susceptibility of the victim to contract the disease, and in this preliminary stage the germs are easily eradicated. Their presence may be ascertained by a simple test, still held secret at the time of writing, and they readily yield to slight medicinal and fresh-air treatment.

"It is reported that experiments with an anti-toxin or virus, whose injection shall render the human organism immune to tuberculosis, are nearing perfection and may eventually lead to the extermination of the great white plague. The treat-

ment discovered by Dr. Rosenburgh is remarkable for its entire simplicity and should be available to every physician, no matter how deficient his laboratory may be."

* * *

John P. Irish at His Old Tricks.

It is strange how some men will persist. The deadly parallel has no terror for them. Again comes Colonel John P. Irish.

In a letter to the Washington Post he espouses the cause of the Japanese and declares that the movement in California has never risen above the dignity of sandlot agitation. His letter continues:

"Politicians and agitators in California find it useful to their purposes to propose drastic discrimination against eastern Asiatics. The fact is that immigration from China and Japan has never been any more of a menace than immigration from Europe. It has been a useful addition to our population because the Japanese and Chinese take kindly to country life and avoid congestion in cities. The agitation against them began on the sandlot in San Francisco and has never risen above the sandlot level. The Japanese are the cleanest of our people and are as orderly as any. It is not true that they are forcing any other population out. They enter industries that others refuse and are energetic and enterprising."

We shall take pleasure in forwarding to the editor of the Washington Post, a copy of this "note," especially Mr. Irish's article (printed below) written while he was editor of the *State Free Press* of Iowa City, Iowa. He visited California to investigate the Chinese question over twenty-five years ago. (While the main objections are the same, yet if Californians were obliged to choose between the Japanese and Chinese they would prefer the latter.) Here are John P. Irish's words, written by him for publication in his own paper:

"We found San Francisco in a ferment over the Chinese question. Hayes insulted every lady and kicked every laborer by his veto of the effective Chinese bill passed by the last Democratic congress and Arthur had just deliberately repeated the dose.

"I came here not for health but for the opportunity of looking at the Chinese question. When I saw it I thanked God that for fifteen years, from the beginning of the evil until now, I had fought it. Since I came a ship landed a thousand Chinese laborers and thirty-five women prostitutes, shipped to their masters here for whom they must slave in infamy. Nearly forty thousand live in the district called Chinatown and this district has in it not one dozen wives, not one dozen families. Forty thousand white laborers would represent one hundred and sixty thousand of population. Here every woman is unclean, she has no children, she is a slave sold at birth to infamy and trained to vice as white men train their children to virtue. The men cook their own food, tend their own foul sleeping places, and live on twenty dollars a year.

"Chinese cheap labor! here is a tragedy—alongside this wifeless, childless, Christless labor, the white toiler with his wife and weans competes in vain.

"The San Francisco hoodlum!—he is the son of a white laborer who was guttered in the unequal contest; his sons missed their schooling and at working age had to compete with Chinese labor. The competition was impossible, they fell into vice. The white laborers' daughters have not a thing to which they can turn to honestly earn a living. The young men who in the natural course would mate and make them homes are in the jail, the gutter, the gambling house. So the girls' feet take hold of perdition and they carry their bodies to market to meet the Chinese and compete with them in the foot-race to hell. So the white laboring class is festering out, livid with the leprosy of the Chinese curse, rotting with the cancer which grows and thrives as they decay. This is a sketch of the effects of Mongolian labor on this coast. The picture is underdrawn, it is not colored."

TO FIX MINIMUM WAGE BY LAW.

BY PETER POWER.

An industrial innovation that is going to attract world-wide attention has just been introduced in Belgium. In the province of Brabant, which numbers considerable more than a million population, the legislature has enacted a law not only designating the minimum salaries that must be paid certain classes of workers, but also providing for the penalizing of employers who disregard the wage statute.

For some years the workingmen of Great Britain and Australia have been demanding the enactment of laws recognizing the principle of a minimum wage below which no employer should be permitted to pay. But Belgium appears to have taken the initiative in this movement.

While the socialists brought forward the proposition in the council of Brabant, many of the liberals and conservatives favored giving the plan a trial. The general argument that an established and legal minimum wage would tend to abolish poverty, while based upon sentiment and idealism, was greatly strengthened by the practical demonstration that the drain upon public and private charity would be materially lessened and that the tax rate would likewise be considerably reduced.

The Belgian legislative body exercises the right to determine wages from year to year and to make such changes as it deems proper upon presentation of data by either employers or employees. Wage rates are only fixed in such trades as petition for adjustments.

Immediately upon the enactment of the law the following trades asked for consideration: Carpenters, pavers, glaziers, tapestry workers, glass workers, painters, woodworkers, saddlers, street laborers, and quarry workers. All of these artisans had their minimum rates increased one-half to one cent per hour. Other trades that have filed petitions for readjustment of wages are: Lithographers, bookbinders, bronze metal workers, marble polishers and lithograph artists. In still other trades the working conditions, cost of living, etc., are being investigated with a view to improving conditions.

The great big question at the bottom of this revolutionary innovation is, shall the state assist laboring people to become self-supporting and independent by compelling the various industries to guarantee their workers a decent living, or shall the state permit those workers to become pauperized by excessive and unfair competition, and then erect poor-houses and prisons to support them in the long run?

The next step these Belgian workers will take will be to demand legislation squeezing water out of inflated stocks and limiting profits on the labor power they are compelled to expend.

When Governor-elect Shafroth of Colorado was asked to sign a suffrage petition, he said:

"I will gladly do it. I firmly believe in woman suffrage. It is a great success in this state. The man who says it is not is generally a third-rate politician who cannot get nominated for office on account of the votes of women."

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker said:

"The last election proves the strength of the belief of the people of the state in woman suffrage. One prominent candidate for re-election is opposed to woman suffrage, and has made an open record against it. The women made this record their campaign issue against him, and his opponent did the same, and he was badly defeated in a strongly partisan district. Some women say they do not value the suffrage, but they would raise a great hue and cry if an effort were made to take it from them."

Judge Ben B. Lindsey said: "If there is anything I can do to help the woman suffrage cause in the United States, I am heartily ready to do it."

C. H. Bates, chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court, said: "Yes, I will sign the petition, not only for national woman suffrage, but for international woman suffrage as well. I am following the movement in England with much interest."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 5, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

ROLL CALL—Vice-President Schilling absent. Bro. E. H. Lomasney appointed vice-president *pro tem*. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Waiters—Tony Geister, vice S. Tack. Cemetery Workers—P. Kernane, vice P. J. Kennedy. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—Telegram from Los Angeles Labor Council asking our endorsement to Assembly Bill No. 240, on consolidation of cities. From Congressman Kahn, in reference to piece-work at Mare Island navy yard. From Supervisor McLeran, pledging his co-operation on the matter of home industry in the making of fire-alarm boxes. From the Stablenen's Union, No. 404, thanking the Council for its efforts to increase the pay of hostlers in fire department stables. From Hon. Edward R. Taylor, mayor, enclosing communication from president of board of fire commissioners, stating that the matter of salaries for hostlers employed in the fire department stables had been referred to the city attorney. From Homer Boushey, in reference to Portola Festival. From San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, enclosing charts to be hung in different halls. From Barbers' Union, No. 148, expressing gratification over decision of Judge Troutt in their favor. From Citizens' Health Committee, thanking Council for its assistance in the campaign of sanitation. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Chain Makers' International Union, an appeal for financial assistance. From S. V. Costello, acquainting Council with the benefits already being derived through agitation for speedy trials in the matter of personal damage suits. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., in relation to the moving picture operators. A communication was received from the Iron Trades Council asking that a committee be appointed to assist its committee in retaining as much of the work that is to be done on the municipal salt water system for San Francisco. Moved that the request be complied with, and that a committee of three be appointed to act in conjunction with the Iron Trades Council; carried. Committee appointed—Bros. McLaughlin, Wisler and Tracy. On motion, Bro. Fred Fay, member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees, was invited to address the Council. He stated that his mission here was to assist the officers of the local union in re-organizing the carmen of this city on a sound basis, to bring about solidarity in their ranks, and to acquaint the Council with the fact that his efforts in that direction so far had been crowned with success; he asked the delegates, and through them, the unionists of this city, to lend a word of encouragement to the men on the cars and to convince them that the labor movement of this city was behind them in their efforts to benefit their conditions. His remarks were applauded by the delegates.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Barber Shop Porters—Are aggressively pushing the boycott on Sutro Baths and request the delegates to call the attention of their unions to this fact. Stage Employees—Business dull. Boxmakers and Sawyers—On strike in the Pacific box factory and the Columbia Box Factory, because of the discharge of their president for attempting to speak in their behalf. Horse Shoers—McCloskey & Sullivan at Sixteenth and Valencia streets giving the union trouble; request a demand for union stamp. Bookbinders—Request a demand for books made in this city; most of the eastern made books unfair; have adopted their own label. Barbers—Some shops giving the union trouble; are being harassed by injunctions; request a demand for their shop card. Typographical Union—Attempting to have the print-

ing contract in connection with the United States census awarded to the Government printing office. Post Office Clerks—Have organized many new locals; are making an effort to obtain beneficial legislation at the hands of Congress. Tailors—Business dull; request a demand for their label.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee reported that it had held a special meeting on Sunday, February 28th, to listen to further evidence in the electrical workers' dispute. The committee submitted the following as its conclusions in the premises, after hearing both sides. "Your committee believes it would not be to the best interests of the trade-union movement of this city to take any definite action at this time, and recommends that the Council, through its duly qualified officers, request the officers of the American Federation of Labor to continue their efforts to amalgamate the two factions, and to place the matter before either a convention of the electrical workers or a referendum vote of the membership of that organization;" recommendation concurred in. The committee reported that it had advised the secretary to reply to a telegram from Los Angeles in reference to consolidation of cities and towns, and to say that the matter was too important to be acted upon without the advice of the Council.

REPORT OF MEETING OF MARCH 1, 1909.—On the complaint of Boilermakers' Union, No. 25, against Firemen's Union, No. 86, the committee, after listening to both sides, recommended that the matter be referred to the two unions involved, and that they be requested to confer with a view to settling their differences; concurred in. The wage scale and agreement of Photo Engravers' Union, No. 8, was laid over, awaiting notification of international endorsement. The committee recommended that the communications from Mr. S. Fowler in reference to the registration of unemployed mechanics, etc., be referred to the law and legislative committee; concurred in.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Will meet Wednesday evening, March 10th; members not attending as they should.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Will meet on Wednesday evening, March 10th; members requested to be present.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—The Committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the city administration stated that its report would be ready next Friday evening, and it was moved that the reception of the committee's report be made a special order of business for 9:30; carried.

NEW BUSINESS—Delegate Tracy moved that the president and secretary of the Council be instructed to communicate with the two Congressmen from this city and the two Senators from California, and to request them to use their valuable influence to secure the printing contract in connection with the census for the Government printing office; carried.

RECEIPTS—Press Feeders, \$12; Butchers, \$8; Web Pressmen, \$4; Water Workers, \$2; Molders, \$10; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Undertakers, \$10; Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, \$2; Rammermen, \$4; Pavers, \$2; Machinists, \$20; Total, \$84.00.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$7.50; telegram, \$1; Bulletin, 25 cents; stenographer, \$20; J. I. Nolan, salary, \$42; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; LABOR CLARION, \$25; H. S. Crocker, stationary, \$8; Total, \$191.25.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 9:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trades unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself.—Cardinal Manning.

Chew Banker, the Clean Tobacco. ***

Orpheum.

A delightful entertainment will be presented at the Orpheum next week. The Eight Palace Girls, direct from London, will make their first appearance. With them is James Clemmons, a wonderfully clever eccentric dancer. Ray L. Royce, an old favorite and an excellent character actor, will present an amusing monologue. James McDonald and Valerie Huntington, dancers, and who sing English and American songs delightfully, are expected to be one of the great hits of the program. The Blessings, marvelous equilibrists and head and hand balancers, will make their first appearance. Next week finishes the engagement of Six Little Girls and a Teddy Bear; the Kitabanzai Troupe; G. Herbert Mitchell, and Emma Rainey, and the full-blooded Indians from the Shoshone Reservation in "A Modern Pocahontas." A novel series of Motion Pictures will close the performance.

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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.

Patronize Home Industry!

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Union Hats

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Are Made in San Francisco
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Five Stores:

1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
1600 Fillmore Street
2640 Mission Street

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held March 8, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read and with correction as to Coffee Club on Ninth street not being on unfair list, same were approved as read.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Upholsterers, notifying Council that Jackson Furniture Co. were employing a non-union man in place of one of their members; referred to business agent. From Bakers and Connectioners, requesting Council to place the Vienna Bakery and Lunch Parlor of H. Brunacker, 1605 Broadway, on the "we don't patronize list;" referred to executive board. From Bakers, No. 125 of San Francisco, giving notice that the products of the National Biscuit Co. are made under unfair conditions, also that following plants are unionized in Oakland and San Francisco, and products bear the union label: Mutual Biscuit Co., Dunn Cracker Co., Standard Biscuit Co. and American Biscuit Co.; circular ordered placed on blackboard. From Asiatic Exclusion League, acknowledging receipt of names and addresses of secretaries of unions; filed. From Metal Polishers' Union, No. 1, of Detroit, Michigan, asking for names of dealers in Oakland handling the Art Laurel stoves and ranges; secretary instructed to furnish desired information.

BILLS—Business agent, \$30; janitor, \$14; ordered paid.

REPORT OF UNIONS—Cooks and Waiters—The Alpha and Puritas restaurants refuse to unionize; union was picketing said places; Citizens' Alliance assisting proprietors of said restaurants. Bakers—Will give ball for the benefit of out-of-work brothers at Germania Hall, March 27th, 1909. Boot and Shoe Workers—Cards issued by union giving names of fair shops. Teamsters, No. 70—The Lyon Moving and Storage Co. was giving them a hard battle; asked union men to assist; requested assistance in trying to keep American Fuel Co. from doing business; retail delivery drivers were in need of help in regard to strengthening their organization. Barbers—Picketing of 10 cent shops.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD—Recommended that request of barbers for boycott on all 10 cent shops be granted; concurred in. Recommended that railway clerks be given assistance of Council in organizing; concurred in.

D. S. Williams and Geo. W. Blomberg of Delivery Wagon Drivers, No. 167, were obligated as delegates.

NEW BUSINESS—Attention was called to poor lighting of Council hall; attributed to gas regulator; same was ordered removed. Business agent of Council was instructed to aid retail delivery wagon drivers, in organizing.

GOOD OF THE COUNCIL—Stated by Brother Gras of electrical workers that the bill for a direct primary law now before the legislature was a blow at organized labor, also that the bill would not permit of any new party getting names of candidates on the ballot. Motion made that endorsement of the proposed measure be reconsidered by Council; amended that matter lay over for one week, and be made special order of business for 9 o'clock; referred to executive board, with full power to act.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER—Electrical Workers, No. 283, dues, \$30, two assessments, \$60; Molders, dues, \$30, two assessments, \$8; Horseshoers, \$7; Cooks and Waiters, \$35; Boxmakers, \$7; assessments, \$5.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Meeting adjourned 9:45 p. m.

F. C. JOSLYN, Recording Secretary.

Smoke Gold Crumbs Cigarette Tobacco. ***

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

E. Backus, formerly secretary of the Seattle Exclusion League, made an interesting address at a special meeting held last week by the Anti-Jap Laundry League. Conditions in Seattle in reference to Asiatic competition are somewhat appalling. In the laundry industry there are forty-four white concerns and sixty-five Mongolian places of business. The restaurant business and other kindred lines of industry are also badly overcrowded by the Japanese.

What the people of Seattle lack, explains Mr. Backus, is the ability and capacity for sticking together. They have not, as yet, learned the lesson of the necessity of organizing for protecting their interests against Asiatic competition.

A large delegation from the Marin branch of the Anti-Jap Laundry League was also present. Mr. Edwards, the president, explained in detail the progress of the work that is being accomplished in San Rafael and vicinity. The laundry interests in that county are now well organized, and are making substantial progress in their propaganda.

Last Sunday afternoon, the 7th inst., a grand rally was held in San Rafael, and a large delegation from the local League participated in the exercises.

Representatives were present at our last meeting from the Peninsula League of San Mateo county. Mr. M. Fairfield, secretary, explained some of the many obstacles the League has to contend with in that section. For instance, in Palo Alto there is quite a large organization which is known as the Japanese Association of San Mateo County. Last Sunday evening they held a special meeting at Ostrander Hall, received reports of officers covering the year just closed, listened to lengthy and interesting addresses, and discussed conditions existing between the Japanese and Americans on the Pacific Coast. Giving an account of this meeting, the Palo Alto Tribune says:

"This association (of Japanese) is protective in its nature being formed with the idea of keeping the members fully informed of the local and general state of the public mind respecting their people and with the intent of acting together in any emergency which might arise."

From this it can be readily seen how thoroughly entrenched and organized the Japs are becoming throughout the state. In Palo Alto alone there are over 100 members belonging to this association. However, our League is carrying on a strenuous campaign on the Peninsula, and is making many converts.

As the readers of the LABOR CLARION know, the journeymen tailors of San Francisco are engaged in a contest against dualism. There is a so-called "independent union" in existence. It is used as a club to retard the advancement of the organized workers. The following firms employ members of the "independent union," and have no label:

Bridge, H. S. & Co., 11 Sutter.
Bullock & Jones Co., Post and Kearny.
Craig Bros., Waddell Bldg., ninth floor.
Growall, W. L. Co., Mutual Savings Bank Bldg.
Icorn Bros.
Jacobi, J. M. & Co., 49 Montgomery.
Jones, Marshall F. & Co., 973 Ellis.
Lilienfeld, Alfred & Co., 1365 Fillmore.
Mills & Hagbom, 154 Sutter.
Nordwell, O. W., 381 Bush.
Schimmel & Boyd, 101 Post.
Steil, Henry Co., 642 Market.
Steicamp, Henry, 787 Market.
Sorensen & Hjelte, 109 Montgomery.
Williams & Berg Co., 110 Sutter.

Last Saturday night the boilermakers held a smoker and high jinks in Roesch Hall, to celebrate the return of good feeling among the members of the local lodges. An excellent program was provided.

The 12 O'Clock Whistle

On Saturday should be a signal to you to save part of your week's wages, so that yourself and your family will be the ones to benefit when the rainy day comes.

Saturday evenings between 6 and 8 o'clock you will find many of your fellow workmen at this bank.

**HUMBOLDT
SAVINGS BANK**

One dollar will start an account.

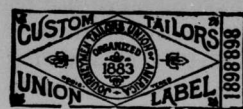
DEMAND THE UNION LABEL**On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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Journeymen
Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

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News Gleaned Among the Unions

Last Monday night the printing pressmen nominated officers. The men named for the important positions are: George Spooner, president; A. Nutting, vice-president; George Williams, recording secretary; J. Lyons, treasurer; C. W. Radebold, business agent. Four applicants were elected, and one application received. It was decided to change the headquarters from 34 Ellis street, and a committee will select new rooms.

* * *

The bartenders donated \$30 to sick members at the last meeting, and during the last two years have paid out \$3859 on the same account. The union will give its seventh annual day and moonlight picnic on April 4th at Shellmound Park.

* * *

The waitresses have levied a death assessment of 15 cents per capita for the month of April. Two applicants were added to the roster, and seven applications received at the last meeting.

* * *

Next Sunday afternoon, March 14th, the janitors will initiate a class of twenty-five men. Among the number are several porters employed in down-town retail stores. Elaborate preparations have been made for the meeting, and those interested in the organization are cordially invited to be present.

* * *

There is a possibility that the barbers may change their hour schedule. The matter will be considered at the next meeting. It has been suggested that ten hours, to be completed inside twelve, constitute a day's work, and that shops open at 7 a. m. instead of 8 a. m. The membership roll shows steady advances.

* * *

John O. Walsh has been elected president of the Iron Trades Council. John W. Sweeney declined a re-nomination, and Mr. Walsh, who is a past president of the San Francisco Labor Council, had no opposition.

* * *

The broom makers are active in their crusade against Asiatic-made goods. Help them by inducing your storekeeper to keep in his place of business brooms and brushes bearing the union label—the sign of the white man's production.

* * *

The shoe clerks have endorsed the Farmers' Union. M. J. Hennessy has been elected recording secretary in place of Max E. Licht, who is going on an organizing trip. The change in hours proposed by the District Council was not favored.

* * *

From the bakers comes word that they are anxious to have the French and Italian employers sign the agreement, in order that their men may receive improved conditions as a result of organization.

* * *

The photo engravers have endorsed the compact of the Allied Printing Trades Council. Their international states that many of the locals have negotiated wage scales; several gaining materially as a result.

* * *

A committee has been appointed by the Iron Trades Council to visit Sausalito to induce the trustees to patronize California shops when they award contracts for the new water works. Active steps will be taken to favor home industry on all contracts. The Metal Trades Association is co-operating to the same end.

* * *

Last Monday evening the garment workers of Petaluma tendered a reception and banquet to Miss Margaret C. Daly, general organizer. Miss Sarah Hagan and Miss May Cummings accompanied the guest to Petaluma, and they speak highly of the

hospitality extended and the impetus given the out-of-town local by Miss Daly's address.

* * *

There is no change in the strike of the boxmakers and sawyers. Naturally the men feel aggrieved at the unfair discharge of President Wilson while attending to business. The union is doing its best to reach an amicable settlement, and it is not believed the trouble will extend to other shops.

* * *

The delegates to the Labor Council have been invited by the Citizens' Health Committee to attend a banquet at the Fairmont on March 31st. The plates (eatables included) cost \$7.50.

* * *

The glove makers have reorganized with twenty-five charter members. Officers have been installed.

* * *

A letter from the Typographical Union of Louisville to the Labor Council announces that the Model License League is "a crowd of union haters," and will hold a convention in San Francisco next May.

* * *

The retail grocery clerks held a largely attended meeting last Sunday. It was addressed by good speakers, and another gathering of like nature is contemplated in the near future.

* * *

There is not a strike among the blacksmiths and helpers anywhere in the United States—the first time in the history of the organization such a report could be made.

* * *

The cigar makers' unions contemplate levying an assessment to aid the locked-out hatters.

* * *

The brewers' strike at El Paso, Texas, is still on. A paper has been started to assist the men in the contest with the El Paso plant. News from Milwaukee states that the breweries have signed the union scale for another year.

* * *

Fred Fay, organizer of the carmen, made a good talk in the Labor Council last Friday night. He asked for the co-operation of trade unionists, and stated he believed the men on the cars fully recognized the need of organizing as a means of self-protection.

* * *

The machinists are endeavoring to do their share in the "home industry" agitation. An invitation to join the Oakland lodge in a picnic on May 1st was accepted. The sum of \$10 was donated to the Labor Council's fund for the unemployed, and \$45 ordered paid to members on the sick list.

* * *

W. G. Rusk has announced his intention to decline a re-nomination for the position of business agent of the theatrical stage employees. It is a safe prediction, however, that William will be kept busy in some office, for he has been a worker so many years that the habit will not down.

* * *

The barbers have thanked Judge Troutt for his decisions in the cases instituted by the unfair shops.

* * *

There have been acquisitions to the fair list of the tailors lately. The unions are rallying to the support of the men engaged in contesting with the "independents" for supremacy in the local field.

* * *

The milk wagon drivers are going to support the Farmers' Union.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market street. ***

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

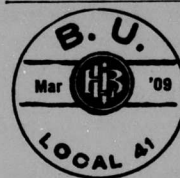
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A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

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The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Mar. is Green on White.

The Cream of All Beers

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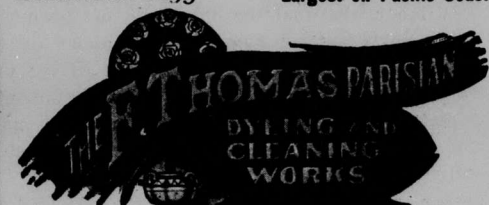
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Highest Class Work

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Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620

For Women in Union and Home

In New York city there has been opened the City Federation Hotel for small-salaried working girls. The dormitories are nearly all furnished, with six beds to each of the large, old fashioned rooms. There are to be screens around these beds later. There are also three chiffoniers and three mirrors to each room, and there are sewing machines intended for the use of the house in three of them. The house is a picturesque old place, and seems to have been especially designed for its present use. There are closets and lockers in all sorts of unexpected places, and overlooking the little back yard, with its two stately trees, is a broad veranda, which will be converted into an outside sitting room in summer. There will be also on the ground floor a large inside sitting room, with an open fire and mission furniture.

In memory of Kate Greenaway, the artist famed for her quaint pictures of children, a cot has been placed in a ward of a London hospital.

In various states recently women physicians have been elected to positions of responsibility and honor. Dr. Grace Wilson Cahoon has been made secretary of the Montana State Medical Association; Dr. Caroline A. Loomis, assistant physician at the Austin (Tex.) State Lunatic Asylum; Dr. Mary Isham, home physician for the Ohio State Hospital for the Insane, at Columbus, and Dr. Kate Levy, director of the Chicago Hebrew Institute.

Mrs. Ella B. Kendrick of Hartford, Conn., contributes a suffrage department weekly to the Hartford *Sunday Globe*.

With all of the women teaching in high schools in this country, it may be a surprise to some to hear that the first woman high school teacher in Germany has only just been appointed, and has not as yet entered upon her duties. This woman is Fraulein Dr. Elizabeth Athman of Gottheimer, a noted investigator along sociological lines, who has already been distinguished by being allowed to deliver a series of lectures in the commercial school of Monheim, where women are scarcely ever permitted to lecture. Fraulein Athman's teaching position is in the Frankfurt high school.

Mrs. Raymond Robins has been reelected president of the Woman's Trade Union League, in Chicago. The headquarters are at 274 La Salle street.

An interesting fact in connection with the English suffragette movement is that there are fourteen women who are said to be entitled, through rank, to sit in the English House of Lords. They do not use their privilege because they do not wish to. Among these women who may take their seats sometime in the future if the suffrage plank wins, are Lady de Ros, Lady Kinloss, Lady Beaumont, Baroness Clifton and Baroness Wentworth.

Governor Folk of Missouri in his annual message says that men who fail to vote should be disfranchised until some sort of penalty has been paid.

Dr. Florence Sabin of the Johns Hopkins Medical School is treasurer of the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore.

Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham, daughter of George F. Root, has come out openly for woman suffrage. Mrs. Burnham has much literary talent and has written many fine things.

Mme. Jean Martin is the first woman to receive the great Chauchard prize of the French Societe des Gens de Lettres, awarded in literary competition.

Women have competed in other years, but none has been able to win the great prize. Two other prizes were also won by women, Mlle. Jean Bertheroy and Madame George de Peyrebrunne.

The Central Federated Labor Union of New York City will assist in the suffrage petition work.

Here is some advice from a local paper describing "etiquette of the table."

"To peel and slice bananas with a knife and fork and then eat them with a fork.

"To peel an orange with a knife or spoon, divide it into pegs, and eat it with the aid of the fingers, or to cut it up nicely with a knife and fork, and eat it with the latter."

We trust none of the fair readers of the *LABOR CLARION* will comply—forks are bad for the digestive organs.

The New York *World* of January 17th devoted an entire page to the question of woman suffrage with endorsements by governors and other public citizens of the western states.

Household Hints and Recipes.

MARK YOUR GLOVES.—Write your name and address inside your new gloves.

POISON.—To mark bottles of poison and prevent accidents, buy a dozen tiny bells, and every time a bottle of poison comes into the house tie a bell to the neck. Even in the dark the bell will tinkle its warning.

A HEAT RETAINER.—On a busy day, when the iron stand was nowhere to be found, it was hastily replaced by a block of wood in its stead. The result was unexpected, for the iron kept hot nearly twice as long. The block retained the heat, while the open-work iron stand allowed it to escape. Then a heated brick was tried, and found better than the block. Just try it and save fuel and half the steps to and from the stove for fresh irons.

POLISHING CLOTHS.—Flannel rags, if soaked in the following mixture and then dried, will make splendid polishing cloths for silverware: Mix two pounds of whiting and one-half ounce of oleic acid with a gallon of gasoline. Stir and mix thoroughly. Cloths dipped in this mixture should be kept away from fire or open flame, and when dried they not only give a fine gloss to silverware, but will not soil the hands and will preserve their polishing qualities indefinitely.

VENTILATION WITHOUT DRAFT.—Place a narrow, perforated board or flat molding, just long enough to fit under the window, and supply sleeping apartments with plenty of fresh air.

A CORRESPONDENT.—To prevent the seepage from the unglazed rose jar, melt paraffin into it and tip from side to side until it is coated.

DRIED APPLE FRUITCAKE.—Soak three cupfuls of dried apples overnight in cold water, enough to swell them. Chop them in the morning quite fine and put them on the fire with three cupfuls of New Orleans molasses. Stew until nearly soft, add one cupful seedless raisins and stew a few minutes. When cold add one cupful of butter, three eggs, three teaspoonfuls of allspice, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of baking soda and three cupfuls of flour. Bake one hour and a half in a moderate oven. This makes a rich cake and will keep for months.

COOK BEET TOPS.—Take young beets, cut the leaves off and clean them well. Boil till soft with a little salt, strain and chop fine. Chop a small onion and brown with a nice piece of butter, add a tablespoonful of flour, a dash of pepper and nutmeg. Pour enough boiling water on this to make a gravy. Mix beet leaves with gravy and let simmer together for a few minutes, then serve. Make a salad of the beets by boiling till soft, skin, cut in slices, add vinegar and water to cover, a bay leaf, and a few peppers.



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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Meeceady, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(202) *Bonnington, F. J. & Co., 32 Grove.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint ave.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Dally News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(201) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
(188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(174) *Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) *Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

- Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
California Pickle Works, First and Webster streets.
Eagle Box Factory.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Pike Woolen Mills, Tailors.
Puritan Restaurant, 1248 Broadway.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Pure and clean cigar clippings, for smoking or chewing, from our own factory, forty cents per pound. Thrane Bros., 1800 Market street. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The special meeting last Sunday was well attended. C. B. Crawford reported at length on the deliberations of the National Board of Arbitration. The latter decided to postpone decisive action until reconvening in Indianapolis on Saturday, March 27th. In the meantime No. 21 and the Publishers' Association were urged to endeavor to reach a settlement locally. Mr. Crawford was added to the scale committee, and this body was authorized to call a special meeting, if deemed necessary.

Mrs. Edward Edstrom died on March 7th. Years ago, as Carrie Gallagher, she followed the printing business, and latterly had her name transferred from the exempt to the active list. Mrs. Edstrom was a native of San Francisco, aged forty-seven years, and is survived by her mother, husband and four daughters, as well as by her brother, William A. Gallagher, of No. 21. The funeral took place last Tuesday morning. The deceased had many friends among the local printers, and the bereaved have their sympathy.

Louis Cooper of Althof & Bahls' job room is a sick man. The doctor has advised a change of climate as a means of restoring health.

E. C. Burke spent several days in the city en route to Los Angeles. "Cole" is located in Portland, in the printing office of the Weather Bureau.

W. M. Campbell of the *Globe* was called to Grass Valley last week on account of the death of his father.

George W. Jackson, for eight years organizer of New York Typographical Union, and probably the best known printer on "Big Six's" roll, was accidentally killed on Sunday, February 28th. He had been suffering for more than a month with an affection of the eyes, and, feeling better, decided to visit a friend. His wife advised against leaving the house, but he thought he could get along all right. In the hazy light of the subway, Mr. Jackson toppled off the uptown platform and was ground to death beneath the forward truck of the motor car. The unfortunate man had only been married seven months when he lost his life.

John Collins left for the Union Printers' Home last Friday evening. He will keep in touch with his friends through this column, and it is believed his health will benefit by the change of climate.

Miss Anna C. Wilson, the first woman to secure a place on the board of trustees of the Printers' Home, is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia at her residence in Tuscola, Illinois.

Joseph Hayes, father of Max Hayes, died recently in Cleveland, Ohio.

Sacramento Union has donated \$10 to the A. F. of L. defense fund, and \$18.50 toward the library addition of the Home. Twelve cards were deposited during February, and fifty-nine withdrawn. The membership on February 28th numbered 255. It was decided to send a delegate to the next I. T. U. convention. A committee will meet with the newspaper publishers next month to arrange a new scale. The present scale, which has been in force for five years, will expire in June.

Lyman Potter died in Riverside on March 4th, aged eighty years. He worked for years in the Sacramento printing offices, and was said to be the oldest man in the "capital city" following the trade.

The Walla Walla trouble has been settled. The *Morning Union* and *Evening Statesman* have consolidated, the "open shop" is no more, and the union printers are back at work.

Gerald J. Bonnington, accompanied by his wife, visited headquarters early in the week. The couple are on their way to Los Angeles, and after enjoying a vacation will return to the northwest.

The *Citizen* is the name of a new paper published in Elk Grove, Sacramento County. The first number appeared on February 20th. Harry W. Preston, formerly of San Francisco, is the editor.

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. ***

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth Ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesday.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister. 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headquarters, 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday; 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson Secretary. Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission, streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES RECOGNIZING CLERKS' 9-HOUR DAY.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, has changed its policy. Henceforth a nine-hour workday will be observed, with pay for overtime. Unionists and friends are urged to call for the shop card. The following firms have signed the agreement:

C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.

Mission Clothiers, 2625-2627 Mission.

Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.

L. H. Billings, 2484 Mission.

STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.

P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.

W. and H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.

Thos. H. Corcoran & Co., 1201 Valencia.

John W. Schmidt, 800 Point Lobos Ave.

D. J. O'Keefe, 2928 Twenty-third.

FAIR LISTS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

At the board meeting held on March 9th, President Harry Menke presiding, Messrs. D. R. Crane, V. D. La Ferrera, and C. Kurth were admitted to membership by initiation. An application for membership was received from Mrs. J. F. Kinsinger, and was laid over one week.

Mr. Louis Chapuy, who was honorably erased from the roll of membership on January 17, 1905, on account of enlistment in the United States naval service, has been reinstated to membership in good standing. Messrs. L. H. Condy and J. R. Sprague have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mrs. H. Bellman has resigned from membership in the M. M. P. U.

Dues and death assessments of the first quarter, totaling \$2.50, are now due, and are payable before April 1st to the financial secretary, Mr. Arthur S. Morey. The assessments number four, and have been levied on account of the death of late members S. Samuels, E. W. Kent, E. Nathan and N. Ballenberg.

The board of directors' meeting of March 2d, upon consideration of the provisions and intent of the measure known as Assembly Bill No. 424, which was introduced in the lower house of the legislature this session at the instance of its originator, Mr. Charles Farwell Edson of Los Angeles, unanimously endorsed the proposed legislation. The bill is entitled "An act to promote education in literature, music and the fine arts, and making an appropriation therefor," and it is the conviction of the supporters of Assembly Bill No. 424 that its objects can best be accomplished through the agency of the primary, grammar, and high schools of the state, under direction of a state board of art education. Mr. Edson submits some very convincing statistics, showing that California at present spends \$22,070 annually in providing for technical study of the arts at the University of California, located at Berkeley; that but 1 per cent of the students of the state benefit by this expenditure; that 88 per cent of the students of the state are in attendance at the primary, grammar and high schools, where a very moderate expenditure in the promotion of the study of art would have the greatest effect as a stimulant to a higher education. Request has been made on behalf of Local No. 6 that the endorsement of the San Francisco Labor Council be given to the measure.

A letter lately received from Mr. Julius A. Haug, the violinist, shows that our fellow-member has been very successful since his departure for Europe some two and a half years ago. Mr. Haug is at present the solo violinist of the Dresdner Gewerbehaus orchestra, which will visit the United States in April, and return to Germany about June. Mr. Haug has in the past two years made concert tours through Belgium, France, Italy and Germany, with pronounced success. He maintains a constant interest in the welfare of Local No. 6, and the musical life of our community, and sends his greetings to former associates in the profession.

Mr. Hugo Marks, musical director of the "Babes in Toyland" Co., and B. G. Brown, both of Local No. 310, New York City, were reported playing at the American Theatre, this city, week of March 1st. Mr. Theo. Stearns, musical director of the "Marrying Mary" Co., and a member of Local No. 310, is reported playing at the above theatre the current week.

The Citizens' Alliance, and especially Bush Finnell, is in trouble owing to the John Does and the Richard Roes in San Francisco. This is as it should be.

T. A. Rickert, general president of the garment workers, is expected in San Francisco on a business tour within the next few weeks.

The *Labor Record* of New Orleans, the official paper of the trade unionists, has issued a handsome "carnival souvenir edition," containing forty-eight pages and a four-page cover.

LOCAL OPTION AND THE REFERENDUM.

To the Editor LABOR CLARION:

Dear Sir—Joseph Guinee says in your issue of March 5, 1909: "The San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting of January 15th last, placed itself squarely on record, by a decisive vote, as being opposed to prohibition and local option." * * * "The true remedy for intemperate habits is to be found in the proper cultivation of individual option, which all mankind possess to-day."

As the Labor Council is composed of delegates elected by the affiliated unions of San Francisco, are we to understand that the opposition to "prohibition and local option" is the opinion or order of these unions, or simply a bit of idiocy on the part of the Labor Council?

Religion should be avoided in all union labor bodies, and with many people the liquor question is a part of their religious teachings, both in Catholicism and Protestantism, and when the Labor Council assumes the right to oppose "prohibition or local option," it is flaunting the red flag of discord in the faces of very many people who carry union labor working cards in their pockets, like myself.

Mr. Guinee is both "child-like and bland." He questions the right of a majority, "even a ninety-nine per cent majority, to dictate to the minority whether or not said minority shall drink."

And he never says a word for the many "good and true men" deprived of their "liberty" at Folsom and San Quentin by this cruel "majority."

And yet there are a few of us who will use our "liberty" to prohibitionize or local optionize California, and I most respectfully insist upon the San Francisco Labor Council rescinding its action of January 15, 1909, in opposing "prohibition or local option." Otherwise it might find to the intense sorrow of many labor unionists that its present action will tend to hurt the union-labor movement.

A. S. WINCHESTER.

LATE NOTES FROM SACRAMENTO.

BY JOHN I. NOLAN.

Senate bill, No. 9, regarding special verdicts in personal injury suits, which was one of the most important bills of our interests before this session, has been signed by Governor Gillett and is now law. This bill gives discretion to the courts and juries as to whether they shall consider obnoxious special interrogations in personal injury suits that are introduced by the corporation attorneys with no other purpose in view than to confuse the minds of the jury.

The shoddy bill has passed both houses and is now before the Governor.

The seaman's bill has passed both houses and is also before the Governor.

The bill creating additional judges of the Superior Court in San Francisco was defeated in the senate on March 9th. This is owing to the fact that six of the San Francisco senators voted against the bill. If they had been unanimous on this bill, there would have been no question of its passage.

The bill amending the Cartwright anti-trust law so as to exempt labor unions from coming under its provisions has passed the assembly, and is now before the judiciary committee of the senate.

The weights and measures bill is before the committee on ways and means in the assembly, and as it will carry an appropriation, there is very little chance of getting it through at this session, owing to the heavy appropriation bills that have been passed to date.

Tramp: "Madam, I am suffering from indigestion."

Lady: "Why, I'm sorry! What can I do to help you?"

Tramp: "Madam, you can cure me instantly by giving me something to digest."

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

Pantage's Empire Theatre

SUTTER NEAR STEINER

Seats Reserved by Phone

West 7140

The Great Big Hit

Melbourne MacDowell

supported by

Virginia Drew Trescott

in a dramatic sketch

A Man of the People

The greatest appeal for the cause of union labor ever offered to the American people and a

Great Big Show

NO UNION MAN SHOULD FAIL TO COME

JOE HARRIS

Formerly of Mission and 16th Streets

A Friend of the Unions—Ask the Carmen, Telephone Operators or Laundry Workers

NOW WITH THE

22d STREET FLORIST

Near Mission

Phone Market 662

3230 22d Street

IMPORTANT Announcement

Mr. J. H. Robinson, formerly of the well-known grocery firm of Robinson & Knox, has bought the interest, business and good will of the Hayes Grocery Co., at 478-80 Haight St., near Fillmore, and will conduct it hereafter under the name of J. H. ROBINSON & SONS.

Mr. Robinson has been in the business over thirty years, and by reason of his long experience and reputation in the business world he is in a position to meet the requirements of particular people at prices exceptionally reasonable considering the high quality of his stock.

A full line of staple and fancy groceries has been installed, besides an elaborate tea and coffee counter, where special values are being offered to introduce certain brands that you are bound to like. No liquors are carried, for we believe in centralizing our attention upon groceries, good groceries, and nothing but groceries!

We cater to country as well as city trade, and will be glad to prepay the freight on shipments of \$10 and over to all points within a hundred miles or less of San Francisco.

Nothing more need be said to our old friends, except that we will be pleased to welcome them as in the past. But to our new and prospective patrons, unacquainted with our methods, we give the assurance of courtesy, quality and fair prices. Remember—

J. H. ROBINSON & SONS

at 478-80 Haight St., nr. Fillmore